was to lead the people to suppose that they had got secured to them a right which they had not really got. It was intended merely to obvinte an objection without really removing that objection. He held that Congress had no right to make any such provise as that contemplated by Pugh's amendment. He warned those who were induced to support that amendment in hopes of catching a little popular amendment in hopes of catching a little popular amenement in hopes of catching a little popular favor for the perpetration of the enormous fraud of the Lecompton Constitution, to beware of the pre-cedent than units.

eedent they were setting.

Mr. Douglas next inquired whether the people of Kansas had been perfectly free to frame their own Constitution. He begged the Senators from the South to reflect what would have been their feelings. and their action if the case had been reversed. It three-furths of the people were slaveholders, and by fraud and violence, a Convention, composed three-fourths of Free-Soilers, had got together and framed an Anti-Slavery Constitution, and had sent it to Congress, and had attempted to force it upon Kansas, what would you have said! Would you have thought it fair and honest to force such a Conetitution upon Kansas '
Mr. Hammond of South Carolina rose and said,

se the Senator from Illinois had looked at him he would like to reply. If the slaveholding majority had had an opportunity to form a Pro-Slavery Con stitu ion and had neglected it, but had left the formation of the Constitution to the Free-Soilers, he would not have complained, but would have voted

to admit the State. "That's good," cried Mr. Toombs, "that's a

mr. Douglas promtly showed that it was not a good answer, because it assumed a fact vital to the question at issue, which fact he utterly denied. The majority of people in Kansas had not an oppor tunity to frame a Constitution, or to vote upon i for ratification or rejection. When they were allowed to vote, they were defrauded out of their majority by forged and false returns. In the first 19 Counties were disfranchised. "That aint true," cried Mr. Toombs. "It is true," responded Mr. Douglas; "it has been proved

conclusively.",

Mr. Hammond here again interposed, and said
that a Slaveholding majority would have submitted

even under those circumstances.
"They would have submitted, did you say?" in

quired Douglas in a tone of astonishment.

"Yes," replied Hammond.
"Then all I can say is," rejoined Douglas, "that
they are the most submissive of men."
The audience laughed at this, and the galleries

applauded the manner in which it was uttered. Mr.
Mason of Virginia arose in great wrath, and said
if the offense was repeated the galleries should be
cleared. To which Mr. Brown of Mississippi,
indignantly added, "The Senate is not a theater."

Mr. Hammond presently again interposed with his insane notion about submission, but Mr. Doug-las told him with some impatience that he was too ill to waste strength and voice in replying to ques-

Mr. Douglas next launched forth into a most searching and scathing exposition of John Calhoun and his returns, and especially his late letter to the editor of The Warkington Sur. declaring that he editor of The Washington Star, declaring that he should issue the certificates to the Free-State caudidates. This part of his speech was a terrible specimen of invective and sarcasm, and completely carried the audience with it, so that the Chamber

carried the audience with it, so that the Chamber resounded with laughter in spite of the frown and menacing glances of Mr. Mason.

Dropping John Calhoun after shaking him sufficiently, Mr. Douglas resorted to the purely Slavery aspect of the question. If it were not for Slavery, would there be any attempt to force this Constitution upon Kansas? If it were not for Slavery, would there be in either House a single objection to sending this Constitution to the results of the Constitution the Constitution to the results of the Constitution ection to sending this C Kansas for a fair vote? to sending this Constitution to the people of

Turning his attention hext to The Washington Union he said that paper for some months past had been every other day reading him out of the Democratic party, calling him a renegade, a deserter, a traitor. The course of The Union was determined by personal hatred. He had refused to vote for the rmation of the editor of The Union as Public

Printer, and hence his animosity.

At the request of Mr. Douglas, Mr. Stuart of Michigan, who sat next to him, read a silly and abusive article from The Union of September last containing, among other nonsense, an assertion that the abolition of Slavery in New-York, Pennsylvania and other States, was unconstitutional. Upon these and other monstrous propositions of the Government organ Mr. Deuglas commented with great The article, he said, was printed in Union on the 17th of September. On the 18th was the first article giving in the adhesion of The Union to the Lecompton swindle. The same paper and the same man that upheld the Lecompton outrage might well maintain that the Emancipation Acts of New-York, New-Jersey and other Staates were oid, and that those States were not perfectly free

to form their institutions in their own way.
"I recognize," said Mr. D., "the right of the
Slaveholding States to regulate their own domestic institutions; but I do not admit-I cannot admitthat the right of property in slaves is higher than any State Constitution, or that the State cannot abolish it. But such is the doctrine of The Wash. ington Union-such is the doctrine of the Lecomp Constitution. That doctrine, if accepted, is fatal blow to the principles of our Government. felt it to be such when I first saw it, and hence refused to vote for the editor of The Union."

Mr. Douglas then read from the Cincinnati Platform various propositions upon Slavery, to each of which he gave his assent, saying that he stood upon them last year, and stood upon them still. They re-lated chiefly, as did his inferences from them, to the proposition that each State must decide for itself ut interference from Congress. The each State to regulate its own institutions he dwelt upon with much earnestness, as the cardinal princi-ple of our Government. The proposition that prop-erty in slaves was above all law, was a monstrous

proposition, against which he protested, in his own name and the name of his constituents.

I may remark, by the way, that this part of Mr. Douglas's speech was evidently intended to lay the ground-work for a future radical position on the Slavery question.

Mr. Douglas next spoke in reference to his relation to the Democratic party. Was the Lecomp-ton measure a party measure? He did not find it ton measure a party measure? He did not find it in the party platform. O but, he was told, it was an Administration measure. Ah yes! but that did not make it a party measure. John Tyler introduced Administration measures into Congress, but that did not make them party measures. modification of the Neutzality law a party measure Was the Army bill a party measure : W were not the "recreants and renegades" were not the "recreants and renegades" on thos measures read out of the party as well as himself "Mr. President, I do not recognize the right of any President or any Cabinet officer to tell me or to prescribe to me my duties as a Sentator in this chamber. They have no right to prescribe tests to me or to you. The attempt to do so is an impertinence. Am I to be told that I must obey the Executive and betray my principles and betray my State or be branded as a traitor and a renegade? If so, I should like to know what is the use of a Congress—what is the use of a Senate and a House of Representatives if they must only register the edicts of the Executive? In England—in monarchical England—the Ministry must go out of power the moment they lose the confidence of the representatives of the people. Apply that rule here, and the pres-ent Cabinet would have gone out of office when

"the Army bill was voted down."
"Suppose the Executive should tell the Senator from California (Dr. Gwin) to vote against the Pacific Railroad bill, or the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Mason) to vote for it. Suppose he should tell the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) to vote for the Army bill. I think there would be rebels about; there would be renegades and traitors as well as myself. Then, why am I alone proscribed ms to be a dispensation for everything but

"We are traitors, are we Well, do you expect ns to be with you next year in Pennsylvania, it New-York, in Ohio, in Illinois! And if you do not,

or if we do not vote, how large, think ye, will be the Democratic party in these States ?"

Mr. Douglas said he had no defense to make of his Democracy - no vindication to offer of his course. The star that he was acting with the Re-

ment. He could conceive but one motive, and that | publicans had no effect upon him. He saw Schaters here every day acting with the Republicans upon certain questions. It only showed their manifess and independence. He had no protestations to make upon this point. He was guided by a sense of justice and of constitutional duty, and did not care with whom he acted. If, for standing by his principles, he should be driven into private that was a fate which had no terror for him. preferred private life to a base compliance with the

dictates of Executive power.

In conclusion he apologized to the Senate for the desultory nature of his speech. His health was so infirm that it was impossible to give to his remarks that preparation which was due to the Senate.

Mr. Toombs rose to reply, apparently under considerable excitement. He said that Mr. Dough and assailed and arraigned his section, the South-He had done so by quoting The Washington Union and implicating the South in the doctrines of that paper—doctrines which no one held in the South. Mr. Toombs then went on to comment upon the extraordinary position occupied by Mr. Douglas. Who were acting with him now! Not a man that acted with him four years ago except perhaps

Messrs. Bell and Crittenden.
Mr. Toombs was violent and vituperative in the opening of his speech—calling the Republicans miserable hypocrites and pretenders, and indulging largely in other choice epithets. The rest of his speech was only an incorrect rehash of his harangue of last week. He delared explicitly that the factious majority (that was the term he used) ought to have been expelled from the Territory, or disfranchised-treated as the Tories were treated in the Revolution. He uttered a long string of assertions about the transactions in Kansas, to show that the people were not obstructed in voting as they pleased and that everything had been fair and square.

As for threats of danger to the South, Mr.

Foombs was exceedingly valiant. He did not care a button for what laws Congress might make about Slavery. The South would disregard them. Two Shavery. The South wond disregard them. I'wo thousand millions of property were not to be legis-lated away by Senates or Houses. The South cared nothing for Senates or Houses. She had won her Slaves by her own valor, and would hold them by the sword.

Mr. Toombs was exceedingly insolent in manner and abusive in style. After he got through, Mr. Stuart rebuked him with great severity for his arro gance and egotism.

THE PROSPECT IN THE HOUSE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, March 22, 1858.

While I write, the final-debate on Kansas is progressing in the Senate, and will probably close before the adjournment, with an understanding that the vote shall be taken to-morrow. Judge Douglas. is making his last great effort, reviewing the whole history of events, and presenting the most unanswerable reasons why this fraud should be rejected. But the result has long since been foreshadowed in that chamber, and public attention is new fixed upon the House, where the fate of Kansas is to be settled.

Since Calhoun's publication, a manifest lukewarmness has been manifested by the extremists of the South, notwithstanding the well-known fact that their leaders were consulted in every stage of his proceedings, and consented to this concession, with the reservation which he adopted, of suppressing the declaration of State officers. The unman-ageable wing of that interest, who were not privy to the arrangement, profess to discover in this act an indication of betrayal on the part of the Administration to conciliate Northern support, and it is quite within the range of probabilities that some of them may be ultimately found cooperating with their opponents, to defeat the work of their own partisans. There are symptoms of revolt which cannot be mistaken, and which, if followed up by practical effect, may produce a most unexpected termination of this struggle.

As the Administration presses have endeavored to

bolster up the courage of their supporters by un-founded assurances, it may be well to scrutinize the actual prospects, by an examination of the probable vote on any positive test. The following estimate is prepared with that view. Excluding the Speaker, there are 233 votes in a full House, and the expectation is that every man will be in his seat, not except ing Mr. Caruthers of Missouri, who has been sick and absent all the session. Mr. Pendleton is classed with the Anti-Lecompton side, upon the strength of his own declarations. Mr. Burns is given to the Administration side, though even he has signified a purpose to vote with the Opposition. They both require amendments, and there is force enough to put amendments on that will drive off a large vote in the South. Mr. Dewart of Pennsylvania is assigned to the Lecomptonites, because his position is uncertain, while Mr. Owen Jones is claimed adversely, since he requires a "condition" to the bill, which the South will never agree to allow. And this is nearly the ground taken by Mr. Horace F. Clark. If the reader will keep these qualifications in view, the contingencies of the readily understood.

Tendily understood.

ALABAMA—Sha worth. Shorter. Dewdell, Moore, thustor, tending the content of the content of

harksdale, Singleton, Quitnonii
ANTI-LECOMPTON.
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CONSECTICET - Clark, Dean | NORTH CANOLINA - CHANLE |
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worth, Lovejoy, Kellogo, Mouria, |
Harris, Shaw, Smith, Marshall - B.
LNIMAN - English, Foley, Killgove, Davie, Wilson, Colfac, |
Gase, Petti - B.
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RECAPITULATION.
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According to this canvass there is a clear majority seven against the bill. Allowing Pendleton and Owen Jones to recede, and there would still be najority of three. There are unpleasant rumor affecting two Western members; but it would be injustice to name them, without better evidence of an intention to default, since they are committed on the record and by public declarations. The whole power and patronage of the Administration are desperately thrown into the scale, but until the beam is kicked let us not taint with suspicion the notives of those who thus far have resisted temptstion and illustrated their fidelity with their votes.

The correspondent of The Concional Enquirer, writ-

The correspondent of The Concentral Enqueer, writing on the 17th inst., says:

"The Anti-Lecomptonites, including the Republicans, recusant Democra's, and their recent allies, a portion of Southern Know-Nothings, have been endeavoring to count a small majority for their policy. They have been unable to make any better count than a tie vote; thus throwing the casting vote upon the Speaker—thereby acknowledging the passage of Lecompton. I, however, know that it will pass by a considerable majority. Obio will give four Democratic votes; Gilmar of North Carolina, may be relied on to go for it;

Carnthers of Missouri, will be here in a few days, and Ricand and Harris of Maryland, are supposed to favor Lecompton. Taking this view of the strength, we will find that, instead of being carried by the vote of the Speaker, it will have a clear majority of seve majority of ten is claimed by a large number of

" lor." the well-known correspondent of Th. Balli-

"Ior," the well-known correspondent of The Basis more Sun, says in his letter of March 22:

"As to the chances of the bill in the House, little need be said when the moment of settim is so near. But if the House is to launch into a general discussion of the bill, and open it for all sorts of amendments, its chances will not be improved. The factics of the opposition to the bill will be to defeat it by amendments which will render it unpalatable to the South."

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

THE MID-DAY MEETING AT BURTON'S THEATER.

The assemblages at Burton's old theater in Chambers street yesterday and Monday, at noon, were as large as on previous occasions. A large number of ladies occupied seats in the private boxes, the parquette and dress-circle. Throughout the house were scattered a numerous representation of the colored population. The accommodation on the stage was increased on Monday, the curtain scene having been lifted and a scene set behind, adding about six feet more to the available space. This was occupied by clergymen and others. Yesterday, however, it was deemed unadvisable to occupy this space, owing to the heavy currents of cold air on the stage. About fifty persons were accommodated between the curtain and

the footlights.
On Monday, the Rev. J. P. Thourson, D. D., Paster of the Broadway Tabernacle Caurch, conducted the exercises. After the usual introductory services, he read the fifth chapter of Mark. He observed that a crowd was no new thing, nor was it a new circumstance for some wandering sinner to be caught up an blessed with the healing influence of Jesus Christ-fo the poor weman in this chapter was singled out in a peculiar manner. Christ asked who touched him, to develop the fact of the Spirit's power; and that power

Was as sufficient now as it was then.

The Rev. Mr. WHITKHEAD of the Reformed Datch Church said that this season resembled the Pentecostal one in many respects. Perhaps one of these might be the different nationalities which were represented at such meetings.

The Rev. HENRY C. FISH of Newark said that since the commentement of the revival not less than three thousand souls in that city had been converted.

sears ago he had been induced to attend the play in that very house. On the evening in question the title of the play was "The Serious Family," and he was there again to see, not that serious family, but a serious community bathed in tears of repentance. Dr. Thompson read a number of requests, among

Dr. Thomeson read a number of requests, among which were the following:

"A young man, connected with one of the General Covernment effects in the city, having become deeply impressed convening the salvation of his soul, while attending the glorious union prayer meetings in the house, earnestly ask to be remembered by the people of God, here assembled, in their grayers, the can that he may find peace in Jesus. Also, in would ask for the supplication of this people in behalf of her whom he so deeply loves, his siftenced with, who is also carnestly inquiring the way to Heaven. Pray for us, dear felends, and may Almighty God conderseand to hear and bless is all, for time and eternity."

"A pious student requests the prayers of this people to ascend to the Three of Grace this morning in behalf of the unconverted students of the New York Free Academy."

"Your carnest prayers are asked for the men on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, for one young man especially."

The Rev. Henry Ward Before a said that the people who were present on Salurday would remember

people who were present on Saturday would remember the request then made by a widowed mother, that her sen who had cursed her might be prayed for. He had in his hand another request in the same handwriting,

which he would read and ask all to unite in responding The widow who asked the prayers of the people of God for a n who had cursed her, desires to return thanks to a prayer-Having read the above request, he offered up a most affecting and thrilling prayer for all classes in the com-

munity, during which time hundreds in the sudience Dr. Thomreos read a note from Philadelphia, which stated that the meetings in that city were multiplying, and that the meeting held in Jayne's Hall last Saturday

was largely attended. The 98th hymn was then sung:

The estal hymn was then sing:

"Jeans, I love thy charding name—
"Its manic to my ear;
ban would I sound it out so loud.
That heaven and earth might best."

This being the hymn appointed to be sung in all the

Union meetings in this city, and in Philadelphia and

The benediction was pronounced, and the meeting dismissed.

Sesterday the meeting was conducted by WM. E. Donor, esq. In opening the exercises he said that they had met there to spend an hour with God. Leaving the world and its business for one hour they were attend to their eternal and immortal interests while so engaged feel that God was there to bless them and to do them good. He read the with Caspter o Matthew, beginning with the 7th verse : "Ask and it "shall be given you," Ac. A number of requests were read, among which were the following:

Panyers are requested for a sister who is given to intempe "A few praying sods in Spring treet Trashyterian Church, the playing the spiritua descrations of that Zion, beseen you to units with then in wre-tling and importanting on her behalf. Brethren and eleter pray for us, and it you can, come over controlled."

i help us."
Your prayers are desired for a Jewish parent who sends his didren to a Sabbath School that he may be led to seek the Sabra, sien, for a young man (a Jew) who has inquired the way to

ist."
My beloved friends: I wish to state that I feel myself a gre My beloved friends: I who to state that I feet myself a sife sinter, and that there is no hope for me. I feet lest forever. A though I am young in years, I feet led in this, and know in what to do to be saved. I feet that the spint of God has left in string-ther, and if I remain in this state what will become of a soul! May God have merry on me. Itel stands starting me the face. Would to God that I may become converted. Preparticularly for me, and I will try to pray for nyself. Do not leavy sould be lest. Yours most affectionally.

A SINNER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

A sea-taring man said that he had been a Christian for ten weeks, and he asked the prayers of the assembly for all sailors, himself included,

A young Jew stated that he had found the truth at is in Jesus. He desired the prayers of the meeting

if is an decise. He desired the prayers of the meeting for all his brethren of the family of Abraham, and for himself, as he was about to commence a missionary tour in the cause of Christ.

A gentleman in the parquette thanked God that he was now a Christian. He never before had visited a theater, and was glad to acknowledge that he was one of the great company of actors on the stage in the treater of his

of the great company of actors on the stage in the theater of life.

Dr. Manan said that when he approached the entrance to the building a day or two ago and was unable to gain admission he was forcibly reminded of that passage which says "Many will seek to enter in aid shall not be able." He repeated a number of the various excuses and explanations which late comers made as they approached the doors. Not a few determined to be in time to morrow. So it was soith men, there was too much of this to-morrow work which was done.

with men, there was too much of this to-morrow work which was done.

A gentleman in the upper circle said that a sea-captain, a friend of his, who had just come into port, increased him that he met five snips as he was coming in, and they all reported having prayer-meetings on board at 12 o'clock every day.

Another gentleman in the upper circle said that a very short time ago he was an unbeliever. He used o stay at home on Sundays and read the Sunday seasons are, but having been induced to attend one of

newspapers, but having been induced to attend one of these meetings to gratify curiosity, he did so, and lathese meetings to gratify currosity, he did so, and last Sunday he was not able to sit in his chair or to resi contensed at home. He went to church and heard his sine laid before him. Now he had got the Savior's cross and was resolved to cling to it.

Another man on the stage said he had come to the

City upon very urgent business, but he found the good work going on here, and he resolved at once to remain As opportunity was then given for all to rise

otherwise signify their desire for the prayers of the people. In response to this, nearly two hundred per-sons of both sexes asked to be prayed for. Prayer sons of both sexes asked to be prayed for. Prayer was offered by an old gentleman in the orchestra. Throughout, the exercises appeared to be more animated than upon any former occasion. The outbursts of feeling were numerous, and the prayers fervid.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Luc as of Allen-street Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Mr. Conry of the Fifth avenue Baptist Church will conduct the meeting in Burton's old Thea-

er to-day at moon.
It may be well to state, for the benefit of those atterding these meetings, that numbers of pickpockets

are generally present.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

At the Union Prayer-Meeting held in the secture com of the Mercer street Presbyterian Church yesterday. Mr. Jackson stated that he knew a Constian lady who determined to save a miserable drunkard. She had prayed for him and with him, and eventually took him into the country's short distance, where he was surrounded with new attractions, and where the was surrounded with new attractions, and where the temptations to sin were less frequent. By the union of faith and works on the part of this Christian lady, this brand had been plucked from the burning, and he was now a happy and a better man, as also hopefully inquiring what he should do to be saved.

The Ninth Ward Union Prayer-Meeting continues with great success. This week it is had in the lectoreroom of the Baptist Church in Bedford street (Dr. Dowling's), from I to 2 o'clock.

Burton's old Theater, in Chambers street, will be open for devotional exercises on Sunday morning next,

open for devotional exercises on Sunday morning next, at 9 of lock, and will remain open till evening.

At Waterbury, Conn., a union prayer-meeting has been established, and is largely attended every day.

A correspondent says:
"Never was there such a time known in the history
"of our New-England Churches—never. The young
men of Waterbury have taken a room, and are about
to form a Young Men's Christian Association.
A revival is in progress in the North-West Presbyterian Church in Fiftieth street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway. A prayer-meeting will be held
every evening next week, commencing on Monday
evening at 71 o clock.

every evening next week, commencing on Monday evening at 7½ o clock.

A union prayer meeting was commenced at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church on Monday afternoon from 4 to 5 o clock, Roe Lockwood, esq., presiding, and the meeting was meetly attended by ladies.

In the Third Baptist Church, Williamsburgh, twenty-two persons received the right hand of fellowship last Sunday.

A correspondent, writing from Circleville, Onio, says:

"A great revival is in progress here. Up to this date the Methodist Episcopal Church has received about two hundred and ten accessions, and the number is still increasing. Some of the other churches have also received some thirty or forty each. The revival has not been attended with any extravagance whitever. I have never before witnessed one conwhatever. I have never before witnessed one con-ducted in so orderly a manner, and so entirely free from all nervous excitement. I speak without any in-terest in the matter, as I am not a member of any A correspondent writing from Albaby, says:

A correspondent writing from Albany, says:

"The revival continues in this city. Prayer-meetings are held at all hours. Last evening the Rev. A.
D. Mayo in common with nearly all the preachers in the city discoursed on the subject. He is in favor of a revival of true religion, and believes one to have been in progress the last fifty years. But as to a religion which in fifteen States at least upholds the greatest crime it is possible for a man to commit—he thinks we have too much of it already, and need no revival of such religion.

we have too much of it already, and need no revival of such religion.

"In some of the Episcopal Churches in the city sermons were preached deprecating religious excitements. One or two of the Old School Presbyterian Churches also stand aloof from any extraordinary measures for religious excitements. But there is, novertheless, quite an interest in the subject manifest through the city."

Another correspondent, in Salem, Mass., says:

"The reformation is still progressing in this section of the State. Without any alarming event, without any extraordinary preaching, or any special effort or other means that might be supposed peculiarly adapted to interest the minds of the people, there has within a sheet time past been, in several towns and villages in Washingtos and Warren Counties, and the towns and villages along the western part of the State of Vermont, a revival so extraordinary as to attract the attention of all classes of the community. In one town, over one hundred have been brought to conviction and conversion, and the glorious work is still going on. They expect the whole town will be converted at prayer-meetings, in private houses, in the workshops, and at their work in the fields. Neipear to be commed to the converted at prayer-meetings, in private houses, in the workshops, and at their work in the fields. Neithe workshops, and at their work in the fields. Nei-ther is it corined to the velgar; men of rask, fortun-and fashion, lawyers, physicians and respectable tradesmen, and, indeed, all classes, ages and sexes are the subjects of it."

The Mariners' church at the corner of Madison and Catherine street has been the scene of quite an interesting revival for a long time. During the last two weeks, prayer meetings have been held from 11 to 12 o clock every forenoon, and preaching every evening. The noon meetings have been disevening. The noon meetings have been dis-continued to afford the people an opportunity to attend in the evenings. On Friday evening last after the sermon 27 persons waited for religious convenention. On Saturday evening 10 re-manded after service. On Sunday the pastor the Rev. Mr. Jones, preached from the text, "Who is on the Lord's side?" During the last two years 284 per-sons have been received into communion with this the Lord's side ? During the last two years 281 persons have been received into communion with this church, two-thinds on profession of their faith. A large number of hopefully converted seamen would have united themselves with the church had they not been compelled to go to sea. There has been preaching at this church to the Chinese in three of their native dialects. Every Sunday afternoon a service is conducted in the Norwegian language. At different this church there have been conversions of persons representing not less than fifty-four different nationalities.

A WORD TO THE REVIVALISTS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: Will you allow a quiet looker-on in the midst of these most remarkable religious movements to say a word through your columns? The "Revival," up to this time, in New-York, as we all know, has been exceedingly deep, and earnest, and quiet. It has now reached a point when it needs great care and judgment its guides and directors. The religious impulse is the most tremendous motor which can be applied to the most tremendous motor which can be applied to the human mind; and, as history abundantly shows, may lead to the utmost extravagance and fanaticism. The New-Yorkers are proverbially the most excitable of mortals: and if a tide of public sympathy was put in motion, might for a month throng prayer-meetings with tearful eyes, and utter excited nallelujahs, just as they huzzaed Kosenth or attended the opera, and with

o more religious principle. We do not say even that would be useless; and we We do not say even that would be useless; and we would be far from intimating that this deep popular feeling is merely an animal and social excitement. On the contrary, we behold it changing lives and affecting character. But now is the time when extravagances must be expected. A man prayed or spoke (one could not tell which) yesterday (Monday) in Burton's Theater as if he were a lunarie; and if it had not been for a very judicious Chairman, many others should have followed his example.

We doubt very much the expediency of the whole Burton-operation. The "sensation produced by

We doubt very much the expediency of the whole Burton-operation. The "sensation produced by such a place takes away from the sober, real character which has been so marked in the other prayer-meetings. People—especially women—abandon the up town quie meetings for this new sensation. The movement loses its swiemn and almost awful character and becomes a kind of clap-trap. The supposed victory over a victious amusement is after all only a thing for very superficial observers of society to giory in. Whatever is bad in the drama will not be lessened by this theater heim; hired for a chance. Then we very this theater being hired for a chapel. Then we very much question the taste or the sense of making such vehement petitions for Mr. Burton, as though he were worse than all the sinners of Wall street. For our own worker than the highly respectable gentlemen who signed their names lately to a call which "would frame "injusity as a law," vastly more need praying for.

Whatever is deep and true in this revival is to be

Whatever is deep and true in this revival is to be gratefully received by every lover of humanity. It may open a new era in Justice and Love in our nation. But now is the time for great judgment with the leaders of it. The swelling excitement needs something more than "Young Men's Associations to guide it.
Our ablest and oldest and wisest religious men should
come forward and advise and coutrol. A LOOKEN OS.

THE REVIVAL IN TROY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Thoy, March 22, 1888.
The elaborate accounts of the great Nationa religious awakening, which are just now being published in The Tribuse, has created a great demand for the paper in this vicinity. Hoyt's news-room is throughd with applicants of all classes and condition or your sheet.

Larly in the Winter the Methodist Churche

Early in the Winter the Methodist Churches commenced their usual revival season with but indifferent results. So soon, however, as a knowledge of the general excitement in New-York was obtained here an increased religious fervor was the immediate consequence, not only with the Wesleyan persuasion, but throughout the entire city. Meetings have been held in the various churches daily and nightly, and it is estimated that several hundred converts will be registered upon the rolls of membership. It seems to have taken a decided hold upon the young men of the city, very many of whom, it must be confessed, stood sadly in need of some redeeming influence. Among the most marked of the conversions is that of a man, well known in your city, who, after a carreer of hitherto unsubdued social recklessness in this community, being likewise regarded as wholly irreclaimable, is said to have earnest y taken up the standard of the Cross. I instance this particular case because I deem it a perfect parallel with that of Mr. Orville Gardiner, it having attracted comparatively as much attention hereabouts. The daily prayer meetings of the Young Men's Chrie

tian Arcollation, and the one held in the meeting house of the Rev. Dr. Dunian Kennedy, on Second street, are well attended by our merchants, clerks, and professional men, all seeming to exhibit a deep and abid-

fessional men, all seeming to exhibit a deep and abding interest in their spiritual welfare.

The death in this city on Saturday last of Dr. Avery T. Shilton, LL.D., is regarded with emotions of profound regret by all of our cilizens. He came to this city upward of thatty years ago, from Connecticut, a well-educated physician, and at once entered upon a increative practice, which he has ever since maintained. He was universally esteemed for his learning and virtues. He was a prominent and active member and virtues. He was universally esteemed for his seaturing and virtues. He was a prominent and active member of our Society of "Natural History. His labors in this department being coeval with those of the late ismented Professor Eaton and Dr. John C. Wright. He was an honorary member of many similar societies. les in both adjoining and distant States as well as of the or two in Europe.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

FOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

TURSDAY, March 23, 1803.—ELIZAN H. PURDY, esq.,

President, in the Chair.

Message—A message was received from the Mayor
relative to High Budge, keeping it in repair, and
raising money to carry same into effect.

Damage to Public Documents by Water—The following was received from the Commissioners of
Records.

lowing was received from the Commissioners of Record:

To the Honerable the Board of Supercisors.

The Commissioners of Record respectfully represent tha through accident or extreme carelessness, the Croton water in it Street Commissioner's office was permitted to run during la evening and the entire night, and descending into the office the Register, injured 30 or 40 volumes of the records, which wip at the County to the expense of rebinding them, and perhal copying. To prevent future accidents (as this has been the four of the kind during the last 5 or 6 years), we would suggest syour honorable body to cause the Croton pipes to be remove from the office of the Street Commissioner, and also from the Controller's office, and not be permitted to be replaced. This change hy water is as destructive as by fire to records.

The Commissioners of Records deem it their duty to bring the matter before your honorable body, as it requires immediate a tention.

Chairman of Commissioners of Records ACT MONER York March 23, 1838.

Chairman of Commissioners of Records.

New York, March 23, 1838.

The paper was referred.

Recorder's Clerk.—The Committee on County Officers reported in favor of giving the Recorder two additional clerks, at salaries not exceeding \$1,000 per appurp.

Adopted.

annum. Adopted.

The Board adjourned to Friday next.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, CENTRAL PARK THURSDAY, March 23.—This Board heid an adjourned meeting this day at 1 o'clock. Present, Commissioners Gray, Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Fields, Green, Strong, Elliott and Belmont. The minutes of the previous meeting being read and approved,

The VICE-PRESIDENT reported to the Board that he had notified Mr. Belmont of his election, and had received by note of acceptables.

The correspondence is below:

The correspondence is below:

OFFICE BOARD COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE BOARD COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

OF HOL. AUGUST BELMONT: Dear Sir—I have the pleasure inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners. I Hun. AUGUST BELSEAT: Dear Sur-I have the pleasure to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held this day, you were unanimously elected a Commissioner of the Board, to fill the vacancy actived by the resignation of the Hon, James E. Cooley, and the Vice-President was directed to advise you of your election.

In thus communicating to you efficially the action of the Board, I be to express the satisfaction it would give me, personally, to have your acceptance of the efficie in which your observation and testic would be see valuable in earrying on the great public improvement with which this Commission is charged.

I have the bonor to be, Dear Sir, with great respect, your obedical servaid.

Vice-President of the B. C. C. P.

Vice President of the B. C. C. P.

No. A. C. GRAY.

Vice President of the B. C. C. P.

N. W-York, March 17, 185c.

Dear, Six: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your layor of yesterday, by which you are kind enought to inform me that the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park have elected me a member of their Board.

Thankfully acknowledging the high compliment which you confer upon me. I seept with pleasure the privilege to be allowed to devote my humble efforts toward an object which every good citizen must wish to see accomplished in a manner worthy of the metropoils of the Western hemisphere, destined, at no distent day, to outstrip her rivish of the World in every element of civilization and refinement.

I remain with respectful regard, dear Sir, Your very obedient servant, AUGUST BELMONT.

To J. A. G. Uway, eq. Vice President of the Board of Commissioners Central Fark.

On motion, the letter of the Vice-President and Mr. Belmont were directed to be entered in the minutes of the Board.

It was ordered that as the plans for improving the Park are handed in at the office they be dated, num-bered and registered by the clerk in a book prepared for that purpose, and safely deposited in a case and locked up to await the action of the Board, under the direction of the Vice-President, who shall affix his

private seal to each plan.

The next regular meeting of the Board will be on

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB. TUESDAY, March 23.—President PELL in the chair.
There was a large audience present to-day, including serveral ladies—a good many of those present being farmers or gardners from the vicinity, and the

meeting was causually interesting throughout.

Secretary Minos read translations from several foreign papers, and also a translation of a letter just received from Alexander von Humboldt, the curious original of which he exhibited. The following is the

original of which he exhibited. The following is the translation of the letter:

Letter from Alexander con Humboldt, dated Berlin, Feb. 25, 1838.

"Ma. President: Through the kindness of his Excellency, Mr. Wright, the respectable Minister of the United States at Berlin, I have received the interesting volumes of the annual transactions of the American Institute, and I beg, Mr. President, of that noble and patriotic institution to accept the assurance of the gratifuld I feel for the honor done to me by this benevolent remembrance of me. Devoted as I am to the interests of your beautiful and powerful country ever since the time of Jefferson, I teel sensiam to the interests of your beautiful and powerful country ever since the time of Jefferson, I feel sensi

bly this mark of your temembrance.

"Condescend to accept kindly this assurance from an old man—almost an antediluvian—of the homage and respect of your very humble and very obedient servant. (Signed) "A. L. Hunsonder. This letter was addressed to Judge Talmador, former President of the Institute, who, the writer had forgotten, had passed away some years ago, at a ripe

old age.

Domesticating Ostriches is spoken of as worthy of trial in a French paper, and large premiums are offered

Fish Guano.—A sample was exhibited, and an account given by the Secretary of an acceptance of the country of th

Fish Guano.—A sample was exhibited, and an account given by the Secretary of an establishment for its manufacture on Long Island.

The Implee.—Lindard Wray, the person who introduced this variety of the sugar cane into this country, addressed the Club upon the subject. He thinks that the richest land, such as reclaimed swamp, unsuitable for growing sugarcane, but thinks the Imphee will succeed at the North.

Prof. Mapes—With me the Chinese cane succeeded well, and the Imphee failed. The seed came from a Mr. Reed, who gave it to me as coming from Mr. Wray.

Wray.

Mr. Wray-I planted about five acres near Brantford, Canada, on the low river bank, upon clay so where the fog rests till 10 o'clock. The stalks gre

where the log rests in 10 o clock. The stake grew teff feet hight, and if it will grow there it certainly will here. The varieties best suited for Northern growth, are those first named on the catalogue issued by A. O. Moore. Cultivation of Sweet Potatocs.—Solon Routsson

O. Moore.

Caltication of Succet Potatocs.—Solos Robinson read the following interesting letter from a practical sweet potato grower, A. W. Hilman of Sharpstown, Salem County, N. J., for the purpose of enabling the club not only to obtain the valuable information it contains, but to have it published in the transactions for future reference. It is addressed to him as agricultural editor of The Tribush, as follows:

"Sweet potators are raised very extensively along the eastern shore of the Deiaware, on the light sandy still that extends 30 miles southward from Camden. The principle markets are Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Wilmington, Delaware, and Baltimore. The varieties cultivated, are Nansemonds, Early Yorks and Bermudas. The first named grows large, long, and rougher than the second, yields abunuantly, but does not suit the Philadelphia and Wilmington markets as well as the Early Yorks, which are marketable earlier, and grow more smoothly and compactly, and active as well as the Levil Probability and compactive and are the most generally cultivated. The third, a new variety, received from Bermuda, of a light red color, coarse and rough, is inferior to the first two for the table, but attains a mark-table size earlier than they do, and produces a much larger yield.

do, and produces a much larger yield.

"Sweet potato seed is all aprouted in hot beds, which is made about the middle of April, nearly as follows: In a sheltered piece of ground with a south-easterly exposure, dig the ditch for the bed one foot deep by five wide, and about two and a half feet long for each basket full (five-lighths of a bushel) of seed, stake boards at the ends and sides to make the whole depth about two feet, but cores have in the best of the state. depth about two feet, put coarse hay in the bottom so that when well trodden it will be one-third full. I the hay is dry, it must be wet sufficiently to make it heat. Next, put on good horse-stable manure, tha has not fermented nor been water-soaked; have the manure thrown along side of the bed, shake it loosely on the hay (walking backward so as not to pack it) to the depth of six inches or more. Then take a broad board, lay it on the manure, and walk gently on it to give it uniform surface. Upon this put a layer of fine sandy soil, about four inches in depth, on which the posterior and the property of the sandy soil, about four inches in depth, on which the posterior and the sandy soil. sandy soil, about four inches in depth, on which the po-ratces are laid, coas not to touch each other, small ones being generally used. Cover the potatoes with the same kind of earth that was put on the manure, so deep that when your fore-finger is thrust through it upon the potato, the earth will come to the middle joint. Cover the bed with coarse hay, two or three feet deep, to prevent the heat from escaping, and the

rain from weiting it. Take off the hay in the heat of the day, from 2 to 3 o'clock, if it is warm weather. When the bed begins to heat it must be easen need by running the hand into it—a moderate warmin is all that is necessary—more than that will be injurious, and must be counteracted by leaving off the cover at night, or by applying cold water. When the plants appear, and afterward, they must be watered daily, unless the bed should be too cold to a low it. Warm water from a pond or ditch is best. A basket of seed, if small, is expected to produce at least 1,000 plants; sometimes more than double that amount is obtained. Large seed don't yield so much. Light sandy soil, free from indecomposed vegetable matter, is generally selected for the crop. Plow as for oats, harrow thoroughly, mark it out 33 inches each way for the hills.

"The manure for sweet potatoes must be well rotted by composting it, or otherwise. Marlimixed with it is rain from wetting it. Take off the hay in the heat of

by composting it, or otherwise. Marl mixed with it is an advantage. From eight to thirteen two-horse loads, according to quality and abundance, are used per acre for composting. When rotted, a one-horse cart-load will make from 250 to 400 hills. The hills leads, according to quality and abundance, are used per acre for composting. When rotted, a one-horse cart-lead will make from 250 to 400 hills. The hills should be made, or the manure covered as soon as it is put in the hills; from four to six good hoes full of earth are sufficient to make a hill. The plants are taken from the bed and put in the hills about the middle of May, and so onward to the first of July. As often as one growth of plants are pulled another takes its place. Care must be taken, when pulling the plants, to hold the potato firmly in the bed by pressing on it with the left hand. In setting out plants, a boy drops a plant on each hill, taking two rows at once; a man follows, and taking the plant in his left hand, runs three fingers of his right hand through the top of the hill into the manure; as he withdraws them he quickly thrusts in the root of the plant to the bottom of the hole, and then, with the ithumb and finger of each hand, firmly presses the earth around the plant. Plants are best set out when the ground is not too wet and cold—much better before a rain than after. The crop is tended with small cilivators and hand hoes. One hand is allowed to atten 40,000 plants, or about eight acres. The crop is genrally aug with large hose made expressly for that us. When stored for Soring, they are carefully placed in backets, in the field, and then emptied into boxes or barrels, and sometimes covered with dry sand, or leaves, or cut straw, but often without anything the kept dry and warm. If the crop brings \$50 per acre it is considered to pay expenses. All over that is profit; and 250 baskets per acre is a large yield.

Upon the same subject I have larlely had several letters from C. S. Murray of Forest Hills, Warren County, Ohio, who does an extensive business in growing ever potatoes, and sprouts for those who rather buy their seed than grow it for themselves, since the growing of a small quantity is considered too troublesome, but more because people have lacked the very normation given them

"We have never used glass for these years, presented ferring to give them as muon air as possible, making them the more hardy. Put the seed in the bed about the middle of April: transplant after they have been above ground two or three weeks, according to the rapidity of the growth, any time before they commence running. Place the potatoes in the bed so that above ground two of three rapidity of the growth, any time before they commence running. Place the potatoes in the bed so that they will scarcely touch each other—a bushel on from 25 to 30 square feet, according to size of potatoes. We keep them through the Winter in cellars, prepared at expense for the purpose, warmed regilarly from Fall till Spring. On a small scale, with experience and plenty of manure, the crop should be, in good seasons, from 150 to 200 bushels."

Throshing and Winter Work.—This regular questions are successful to the comments of the comments of

Thrashing and Winter Work.—This regular ques-tion being called up, the following valuable informs.

tion was given:
Solos Ronnson—I have nothing further to say
upon this subject, but I hold a letter from the Hon.
Geo. Geddes, an Onondaga County farmer, which I
will read, as follows:

"FAIRMOUST, Onondaga County, N. Y., "March 15, 1858.

"Harrhoust, Onoudaga County, N. Y.,
"March 15, 1808."

"I see by the papers that you have used my name in the Club, and quoted something I have said about the merits of thrashing machines and fails. I do not know exactly how I have been understood, so I will now give you some of the reasons that make me think that the itail is better than the large thrashing machines for most of the farmers of Central New-York, except in those cases that require the grain to be thrashed soon after it is harvested. The ordinary price for thrashing wheat with the traveling machines here is five cents per bushel, the owner of the machine having with it two men and four horses that the farmer must feed. The farmer must provide six more horses, and from five to eight men—say an average of seven. All the expenses will bring up the cost of thrashing a large crop. Wheat is the only crop that makes so good a comparison for the machine, for ten cents is just a fair price for fishing out wheat in the Winter—the thrasher binding up the long straw, and feeding the short straw during the day to the sheep, &c.

"Belley can he thrashed with a fiall for three cents."

day to the sheep, &c. Barley can be threshed with a finil for three cents Barley can be threshed with a flail for three cests less than by machine. Oats about the same, and yet there are cases where we use machines. Last Fall we could sell our wheat for \$1.50 and our barley for \$1, so we hired a machine and put the crop into market, well knowing that the prices must fail before with the country of the count in the Winter, we have had to look up work for them
that we really did not want to do, and we have lost
our straw nearly, as the heavy rains of October and
November could not be kept from going down through
the stacks and injuring them very much. Though our
aheep have had a vast amount of good hay, they are
not in as good order as usual at this time of the year.
Most of the farmers in Chordaga raise grain, make some butter and cheese, raise a few cattle, horses and sheep, and intend, during the Winter, to make their stock eat and trample under foot the straw of their grain, so as and intend, during the winder, and trample under foot the straw of their grain, so as to get it into shape to manure their fields. The plan of thrashing it during the Winter, either by flatis, or stamping it out with horses on wide floors, or thrashing with a very small machine, that two horses and three or four men can handle, has this advantage, that all the short straw is fed from day to day as it is thrashed, and thus nearly every grain saved in some way. The long straw is either sold in the towns or to the paper makers, or otherwise disposed of. This thrashed, and thus nearly every grain saved in some way. The long straw is either sold in the towns or to the paper makers, or otherwise dispessed of. This plan of doing business makes the manure ready to be cast into heaps as soon as the frost is out of the ground, where it will rot in time to be put on meadows or wheat in the Fall. Using machines as we did last Fall, we now have immense stacks of poor stained straw in the yards that cannot be rotted is time for next Fall's manuring.

staw in the yards that cannot be rotted is time for next Fall's manuring.

"When the country was new we had land to clear and lumber to make in the Winter. This has gone by and what can we find for the men we must have in the Summer to do in the Winter. This has gone by and what can we find for the men we must have in the Summer to do in the Winter, if we here these in mense ten-horse power machines to come, and in a week do what these men can do, cheaper and quite as well, in the course of the Winter. In countries where the grain cannot be housed, of course it must be thrashed at once; but where it can be housed, unless there is a strong prospect of a great fall in prices, as was the case last season, the farmer will find it to his profit to keep this Winter work for his men that he cannot do without in the Summer, and by doing this he can raise a few sheep, calves and a colt or twe without losing money on them.

"The large ten-horse thrashing-machine is moving out of this State, and Emery's, or some other little affair.

"The large ten-horse thrashing-machine dittle affair, out of this State, and Emery's, or some other sittle affair, and the flail is taking its place. Economy we must branch of farming or go behind; and and the fisil is taking its place. Economy we must study in every branch of farming or go behind; and here in Onondaga we find that grain-raising does best when combined with some steek-raising; and as our great outlay is for labor, we must study and sind out the most economical plan of employing mea. We have en our farm five families, living in houses built for them. In the Summer we require the services of all the male members large and strong enough to be useful. In the Winter these men must be coployed, or their kimmer wages must be very high to support them in idleness in the Winter. Thrashing is the early employment the farm can give them, and in this view, thrashing in fact costs but fittle; for the money paid to these men during the Winter enables us to employ them in the Summer at reasonable prices. The result to them is constant employment; to us economy in the first cost of thrashing, and great collateral advantages; among them, facility of converting part of the straw into manure, keeping the remainder in a fit condition to the sold, wintering stock better than it can be wintered on hay alone, giving us our manure is essent for top-dressing for meadows, and wheat the next Summer; the manure thus applied being worth much more and hardled at less cost than when managed in any other way known to us.

"One point more, and I have done. Many persons this that machines thrash cleaner transfall."

"One point more, and I have done. Many persons that that machines thran cleaner to an flails. I have had a great deal to do with machines; but I never saw one at my barns, or my neighbors', that did not leave grain enough in the straw to make the stacks saw one at my barns, or my neighbors', that did not leave grain enough in the straw to make the stacks green with sprouted grain as soon as the rain wet them, if the weather was warm. Five hordred bushels of wheat, and sometimes six hundred, thrashed in a day—and this last-named quantity has been thrashed on my farm—results in carrying to the stack more grain than a good thrasher with a fiall will leave in the straw. But why thrash five or six hundred bushels in a day! Because well-filled clean wheat yields that amount from a machine driven by ten horses for twelve hours. The grain carried to the stack is lest. Whatever the fiail leaves the stock est, as the straw, bright and fresh, is carried out to them. as the straw, bright and fresh, is carried out to them during every hour of the day. A good thresher will leave but little, and that little the sheep know how to fitd. And cate and barley are, when thus fed to stock,